Our Covernment and Statesmen Censured for Neglect of the Territory. THE INCURSIONS OF THE INDIANS.

The Saints of Utah and the Sinners of New Mexico.

The Importance and Utility of a National Railroad to the Pacific.

The Terra Incognita between the Rio Grande and the Pacific—Necessity for Explora-tions by the United States Government.

Proposed Semi-Honthly Mails between Santa Fe. H. H., and fan Diego, Cal.

General Pierce and the Government of the Territory.

THE CONDITION OF THE POPULATION. &c., &c., &c.

The following highly important correspondence bom New Mexico will be read with deep interest:-TO THE BDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SANTA FE. New Mexico, Nov. 1, 1852. New Mexico has, during the last year, enjoyed an exemption from Indian depredations such as has never been known for the last twenty years. None of the numerous tribes of this territory have as yet been punished; and, therefore, the fear of Uncle Sam is not the beginning of their wisdom. Their good behavior, so far, must then be attributed to persuasive measures of the Indian Department, and the few presents which have been from time to time distributed among them. A fact not without Interest is hereby presented for the consideration of the philanthrepist. Here we behold thousands upon thousands of poor and always hungry savages, restrained from predatory warfare, a second nature with them, by the distribution of a mere pittance in presents It speaks well for their good faith under the trying circumstances in which they are placed. That they do not fear punishment may be well inferred from the fact that neither the Mexican nor American government have succeeded in chastising them. They eannot fear infantry, and they must know that that portion of our cavalry which a wise ceensmy has not given to the bergards, must be ef-Sectually hors du combut, and yet they resist the temptation to plunder, enhanced as it must be by the daily want of food. Humanity and justice require that at least a moderate quantity of food should, at regular intervals, be distributed among them Policy, too, not less than humanity, urges the adoption of such a method of keeping them always at peace, as it must be obvious to every sensible being that to ration them for ten years would not cost as much as to fight them for a single season. Their country furnishes little or no game, and they are, therefore, compelled to feed upon the horses and mules of the civilized inhabitants of the territory.

Congress has adjourned, I see, and done nothing for New Mexico. We want Congress to give as money to build a penitentiary for the accommoda tion of our thieves-a very large house, about one mile leng and half a mile wide. We want Congress also to have explored for us all that portion of our territory lying between the Rio Grande and the Paeifio. That is all a terra incognita. Enough only is known of it to convince us that there exists an admirable routs for the wagons and carriages of the emigrants, and also for a railroad, should the government ever conclude to favor the making of one by exploring the country and opening the way. Uafortunately there is but one man who is well as Capt. Joseph Walker, the discoverer of the route. He is now a wealthy resident of California.

We want Congress also to establish a semi month ly mail between Santa Fe. New Mexico, and San Diego, California. That route is well known, the Indians are friendly along the way, and all that is wanting is a little money "to make the mare go." We want, also, a semi-monthly mail between Thos. New Mexico, and Salt Luke City, Usah Ter-witters. The distance is not over 200 or 200 or idenritory. The distance is not over 200 or 300 miles, and from the latter city the "Latter Day Saints of Jesus Christ" have a regular communication by stages with San Diego, California

By the way, the "Saints" of Utah are increasing

so rapidly that the male portion of the siners of New Mexico are beginning to be apprehensive that they will seen overrun this portion of the moral vineyard, and monopolise our women The "Sainta" are fearful consumers of women and our proximity makes us live in great dread of their uxerious pre-

pensities.

Our new Governer, Dr. Lane, gives satisfaction on all hands. He is a very polite man, and as uncommonly handsome ald gentleman, qualities which are especially pleasing to the native portion of the population. It is much to be hoped that if Gen. Pherce be elected, he will not send out in his stead a monkey specimen of humanity. The rapid charge of government and of officers which has heretefore been practiced in this country, has been a source of great evil. It is come a hard matter to find a Geverner, or Secretary, or Judge, or even an Indian agent, who will remain at his post more than a few weeks, before some urgent—business will call him off to Washington, or his farm in the States.

BANTA Fr., New Mexico, Oct 30, 1852.

I herewith trasemit you the first of a series of letters, dedicated to matters connected with this Territory.

This persecuted, abused, misrepresented, neglected, forgotten, and unappreciated, (don't laugh, because I'll preve it all before I'm dene) Territory was taken possession of by the American government in 1846.

Well do I Well do I remember how joyfully (by the A nori-

Well do 1 remember hew joyfully (by the A norimax residents of this place) was heard the last
form as of the Mexican trumpets, when their troops
spilled from Sasta Fe; but, at the same time, be it
remembered that some 60,000 or 70,000 people, of a
foreign race, ignorant of our language, customs,
laws, or institutions, were taken possession of,
whether they pleased or not, and, by our government, they were promised protection, assistance,
and such a change in the administration of laws as
should make them, in fatore years, hall the day
with joy that saw them delivered from the thrall of
the se-called Republic of Mexico.

These premises have not been carried out, at least
by the present administration, which, forgetful of

with joy that saw thom delivered from the thrall of the se-called Republic of Mexico.

These premies have not been carried out, at least by the present administration, which, forgetful of the claims of the helpless bantling which had been torn from the Mexican confederation, soon learned to look upon it as a burdencome acquisition, and as one not likely to pay the expense or its care and developement, although I think this will yet be found to be a mistake.

No country could present the evidences of its intrinsic worth, persecuted and scourged as this has been, by its lodian neighbors; abused and misrepresented by gentlemen travellers, who have started from their homes with a night-sep in one pocket and a bottle of cologne in the other, and whose spleen at the anneyance they have succuntered, attributable to their own want of experience, has blinded them to the real worth and importance of the country they have passed through; forgoven by the general government, as the simple fact that the marries of its civil officers are to this day unpaid, (although guaractied by the appointing power, and due for turse or four years.) will prove without siting more; neglected and unappreciated, of which the evidences are, that immone flocks and herds have been run off by hostile Indians, who have remained unpunished, and the owners of which have lost hopes of restitution; insufficient appropriations allowed for the use of the territorial government and the Indiandepartment; the unaccessarily sovere and illiberal construction put upon the published instructions of Mr. Secretary Courad, by our present military commander, making the troops placed in this country uterly inefficient, although the cost to the general government has increased, owing to the runous loss of stock and stores, desertions of men, dec; the appointments to the forgone tract, bearing an important relation to the Coennie limits of our immense country, and pomessing the elements of our property sithin itself, onsurveyed and unexplored, while at the same time

Grande and California. Liberal appropriations are required, and strong escorts. Again, the mineral recurse of the county require development, and this will not be done by the Mexican population, and cannot, by the American; nothing short of a geographical survey made by the United States of its recently acquired territory, will serve to demonstrate the truth of the assertions of its mineral wealth. Iron, coal, quicksilver, copper, gold and silver, are in abundance between the eastern boundary of New Mexico and California. And here we arrive at the point where I charge neglect, forget fulness, and want of appreciation of New Mexico, upon our statesmen more particularly.

The Missouri compromise line, running as it does through the extent of New Mexico, must necessarily give it an important geographical position with regard to the line of a future railroad. My friends, Leroux, Hatcher, and Mr. Carson, have all and each experience and knowledge of feasible lines of route and travet through the more son hern portion of New Mexico, but it is my personal experience that a line of travel is practicable, running, with few variations, nearly directly west to San Francisco from Missouri, and which shall accommodate the interests of the North and South, without giving an undue preponderance to either. This line runs from Independence or Kanssa, to a point at or about the Turkey Greeks, on the Santa Feroad. This is 216 miles (wagon road) from Fayetteville, in Arkanssa. A line of railroad running through that State, commending at Memphis, will connect the whole of the steamboat and railroad avigation of the South with that of the North and central States, at the point above named; thence south of west, until crossing at or below Sante Fe, about thirty five degrees north latitude, or a degree and a half south of the compromise line; thence west to Fort Defiance, in the Navaje country, all of which is at this time a practicable wagen road; thence north of west, either crossing the Colorado to the above named point, but, from road, striking due west, (or rather a good road can be made.) inside of the Great Salt dasin, with sufficient peatures and water, crossing the Sierra Nevada without any difficulty, entering the Talure Valley (if I remember rightly.) at the head of Rio de les Reyes, or King river; thence to the San Joaquin, and thence down the routhwestern bank until epposite. Pacheco's Paas? of the coast range; thence to San Jose, and thence to San Francisco. The advantages to be derived from following this line of road, are great and many. It cannot be alleged against it that it has an undne North or South tendensy; the coal, iron and timber, requisite in the construction of a railroad, can be found in greater abundance than known of on any proposed line west of this point, and I am confident no obstacie will be encountered which capital, energy, and en'erpripe will not surmount; besides which, the nation will reap the collateral benefits of our capital and labor, being expended within the limits of our nation will reap the collateral benefit of our capital and labor, being expended within the limits of our own country, without being diverted through the channel of foreign republes; moreover, the whole of the country on this line is capable of maintaining a large population, and it is not too far north to make the shows or cold of winter an obstacle. The crossing of the Sierra Newads, or the apprehension of the difficulties to be encountered there, is a more bugbear of the imagination; and so it will be found. I am exceeding my prescribed bounds, so, realer, till we need again, acies.

J. N. acies.

N. B.—I forgot to mention in the body of the above, that the line I propose is full 150 leagues shorter than any other line of travel which has been suggested. No small item.

ALBUQUERQUE, Mexico, Oct. 28, 1852.

My DEAR DOCTOR—I send you, herewith, a copy of the letter addressed to Mr. Paeips, of Missouri, on the subject of explorations westward from this place, with a copy of Col. Summer's endersement.

Write me a few lines, and let me know what you think of my views; and as I shall write again by the next mail to Washington, I would be glad of any suggestions from you upon this subject.

Very truly yours,

Dr. J. N., Santa Fe.

SANTA FE, New Mexico, Oct. 26, 1852 DEAR SIR-In compliance with your request, conveyed to me through the Hon J Hughton, I take great pleasure in giving you all the information in

reged to me through the Hon J Hughten, I take great pleasure in giving you all the information in my persession concerning a reported route between the place and California. I will premise, however, by making a few remarks, which I think useful to the full understanding of the suggestions I am about to effect to your notice.

The accounts necessity of some closer connection between our people on the Atlantic and Pacific, and of facilitating interiourse as well as commerce between construes so widely separated, and the very great counteres so widely separated, and the very great counters so widely separated, and the very great of communication with the Pasific, and dominious and under our own control have drawn the attention of Congress and the people to the overland lines of communication with the Pasific, and the prospect of a great national railroad has been eften and again discussed.

In the consideration of a plan so gigantic, and fraught with results of such incalculable importance to the commercial relations of the whole world, it is not to be supposed that our government will be influenced by any opinions or prejudices of a local or sectional character. The great object to be attained is a railroad connection between the two occans; and it would be clean, an vise to be swayed by any influence in the selection of a commencement or terminus to such a road, except after mature and

terminus to such a road, except after mature and eareful examination of every ine of communication between the Mississippi river and the Pacific ocean. When name and fame are to be won by the discovery and location of a reute se important, the explorer is apt to be too easymine of his success and too easymine the part of the programment to commance the road at some point in the territories of the United States, and without the limits of the States, and te terminate in California, at some point on the states, and te terminate in California, at some point casily ancessible to the whole like of coast. To avoid all danger of an unfortunate location of the road, it would undoubtedly be the part of wisdom to lay aside all preparations until after minute and careful comparisons of thorough explorations of the termination of the road, provided they be wishin our own territories, and the character of the country traversed, as to productiveness, espacity for testlement, and likelihood of supplying freight and travel, and, in any judgment, matters of cocountry from the motion of any matters and whatego or tipry to this great highway of the world. The only matters to the taken into consideration by the government are, the comparative obstances between the frontiers of the year, and the peanse presqued by each for supplying the secessary fuel and water.

In comparison with these considerations, all other matters which would be taken into account in the comparison with these considerations, all other matters which would be taken into account in exception of remont's expedition through the South Pass to the productive of any material down well and water.

In comparison with these considerations, all other matters which would be taken into account in the comparison with these considerations of the west of the government, has ever been pubmed to the Pacific.

The route of General Rearry, from this place, in 1846, was almost entirely through the South Pass, the deep man and prevent and and prevent of the country along the route

any sivil government established among them uncertain and preserious for many years to come. They shable rector the products, and absolutely without incentive to any labor beyond what is actually necessary for their products, and absolutely without incentive to any labor beyond what is actually necessary for their daily subsistance. With the golden regions of California cu one side, and the fartile vallies of Bissouri on the other, they can offer few indusements for emigration and settlement to people from our own country. The establishment of a great national highway through their midst, the market thus presented for their surplus produce, and the constant intercourse and acquaintance with the people of the United States, thus thrown open to them, would greatly elevate their social and political condition, and the inducements to locate themselves presented to the emigrants would soon ensure that infusion of American population, and consequent amalgamation with this race, which would abbreviate, by many years, the probation through which they must yet pass before they will cease to be a burthen and an expense to our government. The crowds of hardy and adventurous emigrants who have penetrated through the South Pass into the valley of the Sait Lake, and to Orrgon, have carried with them a knowledge of our government, an experience of its wise and beneficial results, and an attachment to our institutions, which will enable them to establish and maintain a government so far in corsonance with our own as to entitle them, as soon as the population is sufficient, to admission into the community of States of the Union. Not so with New Mexice; and, in my judgment, no better digested plan for ameliorating the condition of these people, and fitting them for a participation in the benefits of our free institutions, can be proposed, than to promote, by every mean in our power, an intercourse with the people of the

participation in the benefits of our free institutions, can be proposed, than to promote by every means in our power, an intercourse with the people of the United States. In view of the considerations, thus presented to your notice, it seems but reasonable to believe that the government should look with great anxiety to the discovery of a practicable route to California through the midst of New Mexico.

The country between the frontiers of Missouri, within certain limits, to the south, and some point on the Rio Grande, within one hundred and fifty miles to the south of Santa Fe, presents facilities for the construction of a rail or wagen road rarely met with in any part of the world, and has been sufficiently traversed, in many directions, to render the selection of a route, without further examination, matter of little difficulty. The deep and inaccessible rocky ravines, or canons, through which the selection of a route, without further examination, matter of little difficulty. The deep and inaccessible rocky ravines, or canons, through which flow most of the large tributaries of the Arkansas and Mississippi rivers in their passage across the plains, would render any wagen road impracticable, and any railroad exceedingly difficult of construction further to the south than the present road from Independence to Santa Fe. These canons are several hundred feet in depth, wholly inaccessible to wagens, and in most instances, to horses and men on foot, and are found on all the streams, both north and south of the present route.

Even should it be found practicable to make a road through Arkansus, or Texas, it would be necessary, unless continued through some part of old Mexico, to diverge at right angles to the north after striking the Rio Grande, and to pursue the valley of that stream to a point nearly in the vicinity of Albuquerque.

The resute through San Diego, in California, crossing through Independence, in Missouri, weald be nearly straight to New York. Little grading would be required as far west as the Rio Grande; and coal beds of good quality have already been discovered along some of the streams. Even classification will exhibit the great advantages effered by this route over any other; and should the statements in regard to a continuance of the road to the Pacific be verified, it cannot fail to

should the statements in regard to a continuance of the road to the Pacific be verified, it cannot fail to ment the attention of the government. From the Rio Grande westward the matter is still in some un-

ment the attention of the government From the Rio Grande westward the matter is still in some uncertainty; and I will proceed to describe, as marry as pessible, three routes to the Pacific, which are considently stated to be easily traversed at all seasons of the year. These routes you will find marked in red on the maps herewith enclosed, and their directions, and the comparative distances along them, will be easily perceptible. The southern-route leaves the Rio Grande at Val Verde, and proceeds nearly due west to the Great Colorado, which it crosses at the mouth of the Mujuve river.

The central route crosses the Rio Grande at Albuqurque, passes the dividing ridge between the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific, and, descending upon the Zwhe river, a tributary of the great Colorade, follows the valley of that stream and its confluent, the Little Colorado, to a point about feur hundred miles west of the Rio Grande. The route divarges at that point; the one called Walker's, and travelled by him in the spring of 1851, proceeds direct to the Colorado, which it crosses immed aleiy below the Great Cañon. The other, described by Mr Leroux, an old and intelligent mountaineer, crosses the Colorado at the mouth of the Mujuveriver, and follows the valley of that stream to the settlements in California, which are stated by him to be only six days journey from the great Colorade. The only difficulties along these routes, as I understand, are the ascents and descents, of two or three hundred feet each, to and from the measurer table lands, and a distance, in one or two ansances, over them of sixty or seventy miles without water. These things are but trifling obstacles to a railroad, and, for wagon travel, could be easily obviated, by some action of the government.

he government.

These three routes unite in the valley of the Mujuve river, and pass through the Tulari vailey, termed by the abrupt terminations of the Sierra Nevada and the coast range, from the west side of which the whole coast of California is easily access ble. From Albuqurque to Ean Diego the journey was made by Mr Walker in thirty days, over a dis-

was made by Mr Walkerin thirty days, over a distance of nearly seven hundred miles

The routes can be safely travelled at all seasons of the year; and, in fact, the winter is preferred, in consequence of the abundant supply of water afforded by the snows along the mountains. The valiles pursued are never difficult of passage from the snows or cold weather, and the grass is of fair quality throughout the year. Weed is very abundant along the whole rente, in the valiles and along the mountain ridges. The entire distance from Interpendence to San Diego, by the central route, would be, roughly, about fifteen hundred miles—more than three hundred miles less than by the South Pass to San Fracticso, and through a region of mild and genial temperature. In an expectation into the Navajo sountry, along this route, from which I have just returned, I crossed the main chain of the Resky Meuntains, passing from the waters flowing into the Gulf of Mexico to those discharging themselves into the Gulf of California.

From the Rio Grande to the Pueblo of Zuño, on a tributary of the Colorade, a distance of one hundred

tributary of the Colorade, a discape of one hundred and fifty miles, there was absolutely ne obs acts to and fifty miles, there was absolutely ne obs acto to any kind of road; and as in this distance I eroseed the main divide between the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific, where all the difficulty ought to be apprehended, it seems incredible that from thence to the Pacific no good route could be found. Carson, Latons, and Hatsher, men celebrated among the guides and mountainers of the West, confidently assert that an excellent road can be found along either of the routes above mentioned, and assure me that they will, one or all, assompany any exploration which sets out with this view, and pledge themselves for its successful issue. They state that west of the Great Oclerade no obstacle whatever will be encountered in reaching any point of the California

sets out with this view, and pledge themselves for its successful lesse. They state that west of the Great Celerade so obstacle whatever will be escentified in reaching any point of the California cast, and seem quite confident that asthing serious will impede the construction of a road between the Rio Grande and that stream

The third, or Northern route, leaves the Rio Grande at Canada, twenty five miles northe Santa Fe, and follows the trail, by Abiqui, to the Paeble of Los Argelor, in California. This route is more regged and more edjectionante on account of snown and cold weather, and is of little impertance should the Central or Southern routes be found available.

I am aware that these routes are imperfectly described, as they are merely represented to you from conversations with those who have travered them, and no one capable of making or inclined to make a map of them, has ever yet travelled ever them.

Ehould it be thought impertant, as I think it carnot fail to be, to make an examination of the country between this place and California I would respectfully rangest that instructions to that effect be made out during the coming wister, and forwarded to this country, with the necessary persone and means, as soon as practicable, in order that an expedition may see out carly in the spring by one route and re orn by the other during the succeeding antumn and winter. I would also advise, that an arge a discretion as possible be allowed the exploring efficer, for the purpose of making every desirable examination of the contrabic route made means of transportation. Gelonel Sumper, communding the department, has interested himself in the examination of these routes, and has authorized me te say that he will furnish the exportance means of transportation for the exploration of the Great Celorade, to its junction with the Gila. He did not, therefore, cross the Colorade, he turned to the south after striking that stream, and as I learn from his guide, Mr. Leroux, followed the government may be early turned to a m

THOMAS PRANCIS MEAGRES -A properition has Thomas Francis Meagher.—A propestion has been sected to levite this years Irich crater to visit Beston and speak in public in one of our large halls, at such time as will best compart with his own convenience. We nector that then Eufen Chonte. Mayor Seaver. Alderman Rich Commissioner Woodbary Epes Sargent, Eng. of the "Transcript" and many other respectable actives in here eighted a letter of invitation which is to be presented to Mr. Mengher in a few days —Boston Courier.

The Expenses of the American Legations

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Size—In the situation in which I am placed here, I feel it my duty, with reference the interests of the public service, to present to you some somiderations of a practical character, founded on my own experience, in regard to the present arrangements of our diplomatic establishment.

The total inadequacy of the pay allowed to the Ministers of the United States at the two principal residences in Europe (London and Paris) to meet the meessary and anavoirable expenses in their efficial position, is a fact which is, I believe, universally recognized. But the injury which thence results to the interests of the country, in its various relations abrand, is a thing which is not so well understood, as indeed it can only be realized in its full extent by those whe are placed in a position to see and feel it. The three items alone of house-rent, fuel and carriage-hire nearly about the whole pay of the minister here, leaving him dependent upon his private means for the ordinary subsistence and hourehold service of his family; and if to this be added the expense of entertainments, which to a greater of lesser extent his position renders unavoidable, the burden becomes insupportable to any but a man of a very large private fortune, to which class few of our public men in America belong, and to which hi is certainly not the polley of our institutions to confine the performance of high public trusts.

"Bocial intercourse" with the members of the diplematic corps, a fouriori, with the members of the government to which he is nearedited, both as a means of information and of personal influence, is expressly enjoined by the standing instructions which an American minister receives when he leaves his native shores; and yet how is this intercourse his name of a very large private fortune, to which he is nearedited, both as a means of information and of personal influence, is expressly enjoined by they summent to time the civilities and heapitalities that are offered to

their support.

The diplomatic representative of England here receives an annual salary of £10,000, with a large furnished hotel, and an additional allowance of £4,000 every three or four years, to renew the furniture, or to be expended in some other way, at the discretion of the incumbent. Without aiming at so high a

every three or four years, to renew the furniture, or to be expended in some other way, at the discretion of the incumbent. Without aiming at so high a standard of external representation, ought not the minister of the United States to have an annual allowance of one-third, at least, of that amount, to enable him to maintain a reciprocal social interceurse with the members of the government and of the diplomatic corps, in a style of manly and becoming republican hospitality, equally removed from the members of parsimony on the one hand and the ostentation of extravagance on the other. The United States have now taken rank with the most powerful nations of the earth, and the just pride of the country requires that its equality should be recognized by some of the more usual outward and conventional signs of national influence and power, as well as by its intrinsic and dormant energies. Feeling how much its weight abroad in all questions, whether of general or particular increast, would be increased by a greater regard to these considerations. I have been urged, by a sense of public duty, and an earness desire to see the dignity and character of the country suitably upheld in all respects, to bring this subject to your notice, as one of poi manent and national interest, and in full persuasion that, if you should take the same view of the question as I have done, a measure of great and generally acknowledged importance to the public rervice will, at last, receive its consummation under the auspices of an enlightened and responsible recommendation that cannot fail to attract the attention due to it.

I inclose herewith the examination of Lord Pal-

attract the attention due to it.

I inclose herewith the examination of Lord Palmerston before a committee of the House of Comments of the House o mons, (referred to above,) as centraining a full expesition of the system upon which the diplomatic service of the British government is organized and condusted, and as embodying in a very striking and interesting manner the views of one of the mest able and experienced foreign secretaries in Europe, as to the principles and considerations on which the efficiency of that branch of the public service depends. It contains, also, very ample and authentic information as to the expenses of a diplematic residence in Paris, and shows likewise the great importance attached by the British government to their relations with France, as being, to use the language of Lord Palmerston, "the keystene of their foreign policy." If good relations with France be of such vital interest to England, it concerns us no less, it would reem, in view of the vicissitudes to which our relations with other powers are more or less necessarily exposed, to cultivate by a constant exchange of kindly offices, the friendship of our ancient ally.

I have the hearer to be, with great respect, your most obedient rervant,

Hon. Daniel Webster, Secretary of State.

TESTIMENT OF LORD PALMERSTON.

[Extract]
In reply to a question from the chairman of the committee, the witness gave the following list of diplomatic salaries allowed by the British govern-

ment:—
The ambassador at Paris has £10,000; the ambassador at Vienna £9,000, but that will be reduced, and of at Vienns. £9,000, but that will be reduced, of course, when it becomes a mission; the ambassa der at Constantinople has £7,000; at Berlin, £5,000; at Washington, £4,500; at Naples, £4,000; at Labon, £4,000; at Ris Janerio, £4,000; at thas Hague, £3,600; at Brussels. £3,900; at Turin, £3,600; at Bunich, £3,000; at Cepenhagen. £3,600; at Steckhelm, £3,000; at Hanover, £3,000; at Steckhelm, £3,000; at Hanover, £3,000; at Frankfort, £2,000; at Athens. £2,500; in Wurtemberg, £2,000; in Saxeny, £2,000; in Tuscany, £2,000; in Saxeny, £2,000; at Mexico, £3,600; and at Buenos Ayres, £3,000. The allewances to the charge d'affairee in the American States I mentioned at £365 each. It is a daily allowance, which comes to that; tien to their consular salary.

Mr. Cobdet.—The salary of eur ambassador in France is considerably higher than that of any other ambassador?

It is somewhat higher. The outfit upon the first appointment is £4 600. Then if an ambassador is transferred to another post, or is re appointed within a certain period, he receives either two thirds or one half; either £2,500 or £2,000, as the case may be

one half; either £2,500 or £2,000, as the case may be
Upon what ground is the very high salary of £10 000 a year, besides a house furnience, and an outil of £4 500, given to the ambassader at Paris?
The salary was originally £12 000; it was reduced in 1881, first to £11,000 and then to £10,000; and the ground for giving that high salary is that the resistance is very expensive. Then France is the country with which our relations are the most imperion, and in order to put those relations upon a good feeting, it is necessary that the representative of England there should live in a way that involves a good deal of representation and of hospitality; and the number of Engitch who frequent Paris, and who expect more or less to be entertained by the ambassador, is greater than in any e her continental town. The fouse is not only the residence of the ambassador, but it is also the office, and the place also where all transactions respecting passports are on ducted, and a portion of it, therefore, is devoted to public purposes; but the expense of servants, and lighting and warning fails noon him for that not

conducted, and a portion of it, therefore, is devoted to public purposes; but the expense of servants, and lighting, and warming, falls upon him for that part of the house as well as for the other.

Mr Ellice—Do you think that it would be possible for the ambass ador to live at Paris in the hotel now occupied by our minister at Paris, with the whole expense thrown upon him of lighting and warming the whole establishments, as well as that part of it evented to the proper business of the embassy, upon a much less satary than £10,000 a year?

Not only my belief, but my knowledge is, that that raisry does not pay his expense and that no man can live in Paris as British ambassador, living as he must do, without osding to that £10,000 a year on-iderably from his own private fortune; I knew that Levi Granville agent a great deal more

of Granville spint a great deal more Mr. Ellico - Do not you think it more important maintain an establishment of this kind at Paris then in any other part of Europe!

I think our relations with France may be considered the keystone of our foreign policy. France

AMERICAN DIPLOMATS ABROAD,

Is the country among the great powers that is mearest to us, with which we have the most important relations. Set 7th which we have the most important relations. Set 7th which we are the most likely to come into collision if pains are not taken to saved it, and with which a collision must insvitely be attended with the gravest consequences. I therefore, the property of the conterts and in the property of the pr

Austria, and Russia. I consider our relations with the United States as being among the most important, no doubt.

But you give to the United States minister \$4 500 a year, which is \$1,500 less than you give to the minister in Spain, and \$1,500 a year less than you give at St. Petersburg, and \$5,000 a year less than you give at Paris. Now, upon what principle is that difference made?

The salary is fixed upon a combined consideration of the importance of the post, and what are considered the usual expenses of the station. Cities, which are capitals of monarchial governments, necessarily are places where living is more expensive than it is at Washington.

Then with regard to the representation of this country with foreign states, are the commercial?

No doubt. The primary duties of a minister are political. Part of his political duties consist in protecting our commercial relations, in so far as those relations may be jeopardised by political events.

Mr. Cobden—Do you think that if the salary of

events
Mr. Cobden-Do you think that if the salary of the ambassador at Paris was reduced to £5,000, instead of £10,000, which would be more than double the salary which the American minister gets, English viritors would be so likely to expect the costly hospitalities which they now recoive; would they not, very likely, he as contented as they are new, if there were fewer parties given, and fewer invitations to dinner?

No, I think not. I think they would rocken our ambassador a very stingy fellow, and would abuse him all ever Europe

LETTER PROM CHARLES B HADDOCK.

UNITED SYNTES LEGATION.

UNITED STATES LEGATION.

LISBON, Dec 4. 1851.

SIR-I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 4th ultimo, which came to hand on the 5th inst., and I hasten to reply by the

Sir.—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 4th ultimo, which came to hand on the 5th inst., and I hasten to reply by the first mail.

My residence in this city has been quite too short to enable me to furnish the department with any preper information derived from my own experience upon the subject of the expense of living here.

The advice which I received from our consul, and ethers to whom I had letters of introduction, and my own ignorance of the language and customs of the place, determined me to take lodgings, instead of keeping house, for the present; indeed, I did not dare to run the risk of attempting to live in any other way upon my income. I accordingly engaged a suite of respectable apertments at a private boarding house, at the rate of three thousand dollars a year, about three fourths of the expense of lessoom fertable rooms at the principal English hotel in the city. For this sum we have furnished reoms, fire, food, and washing.

For extra dinners or entertainments, or wine, if my habits require it, additional charges are made. The price of a very rude carriage is from three to five dollars, according to the number of hours it is employed; and a carriage, especially for ladies, is much more necessary here than in any other place in which I have resided.

During the winter menths, the court is at Cintra, sixteen miles distant, and it is the practice of the diplomatic corps to follow and remain there till her majesty returns to town. To percens who keep houses, this involves additional expenses, incapable, of course, of being cractly salculated, I may mention that I have paid out, in quite unavoidable charities and contributions, at the rate of three or four hundred dollars a year; and for expenses escapioned by the sickness and decease of a member of my family, about two hundred dollars.

The f-regoing statement embraces all that I may be sail personally to knew of the expenses incident to my residence in my efficial capacities at Washington. I thought it might affore

fully concur.

LETTER FROM J. E. MARTIN

fully concur.

LETTER FROM J. E. MARTIN

Consulate of the United States of America.

Lishon, December 4, 1851

Sir—In roply to your inquiry, relative to the smeart likely to be expended annually by the representative or diplomatic agent of a foreign government at this court. I have to submit the following, which in derived partly from information collected from others, and partly from my own pertonal experience, after a residence in this city of sprands of twenty years.

I must remark that much would depend upon the gentlemen's being single or marries; but shall rescuede that he is married, and that he has his family with him. I must therefore as une the coate, a house to be six hundred dellars, and this calculation is based on the average rent actually paid by gentlemen at precent resising in Lisbon, and representing foreign governments.

The "cuisite," and everything appertaining to the

house keeper's spartment, where the family is ne large, and when it is not considered necessary to it

house keeper's spartment, where the family is not large, and when it is not considered necessary to incorr expense is what is motorstood by the term "the textuning," ought not to exceed two hundred dellars per month, or equal to \$2,460 per annum. The item necessary for servents would, of course, he influenced by the style or manner of living; however, preuming the establishment to be free from anything bordering on establishment to be free from anything bordering on constantations display, I should place the amount for domestic servants at six hundred dellars.

The expense of maintaining a carriage, (which is almost indispensable, and persaps more consmissable has hiring an equipage,) would, at a low estimate, he seven hundred dellars per annum.

The amount necessary to be expended on articles of dress must, in a case where ladies are concerned, he considerable, because fashion is rather arbitrary, particularly when a lady has to appear at court as the wife or daughter of the representative of another matien; but still keeping in view a medium course or rate of expenditure, I aboute mention the sum of \$1,000 per annum, which would be increased according to the number of ladies in the family. It must also be borne in mind that a gentleman residing here in a diplomatic espacity is laid under contribution, if I may use the expression, for charitable and other purposes, and it would not be easy to avoid expending in this way at least five hundred dellare per annum.

expending in this way at least five hundred dellars per annum. Now, taking these sums collectively, they would form a sum total of \$5.800 per annum; and in estimating the gross expenditures at that amount, I have had due regard to eveneway, and I have considered that the gentleman whose case I have investigated would be living, little more or less, with the exception of having to appear at court, in the same americatious manner as he would live were he in his ewn country; but in any case where the government he represented expected him to emertain his own countrymen or foreigners at dinner or evening parties, or to maintain a similar style of living or expenditure to that of the higher class of scolety in this capital, a much larger yearly sum than \$5,800 would be required to defray the expenses.

I have the honer to be, with great respect, sir, your very obedient servant,

J. E. Martin.

Litter from william B. Kinner.

LUTTER FROM WILLIAM B KINNEY.

FIG. - I have the henor to acknowledge the reception of your despatch No. 11, communicating a recolution of the Senate of the United States, "tenching the expediency of a graduated scale of diplematics salaries," and requesting "a statement of the expenses incidental" to my efficial residence at Turk.

As it is said to be desirable that the information should be specific and accurate, in order that the de-partment may form a correct opinion on the subject, I am led to infer that it is its desire to have such a I am led to infer that it is its desire to have such a computation as will enable it to ferm a just judgment of what may be fairly regarded as the average of the necessary expenses of ordinary families living here in diplomatic relations, rather than these which any individual tasts or experience might show to be iscident to such an official residence. I begins to be such as the lowest estimate that I have been sale to make after careful inquiry, and some personal observation and experience in official and private intercourse:

asserquence of the sale their sojourn.

I have the honor to be, sir very respectfully, your obedient servant, WM. B. Kuseny.

Hon DANIEL WESSTER, Sec. of State.

That which Alexander Dumne is to literature, Mr. Dempster is to music; and if credit be attached to the Frenchman for untiring energy and displays of imagination, so, in like manner, is Mr. Dempster entitled to praise for embellishing poetry with the strains of music, each differing materially from the other, but all partaking of beautiful and pleasing airs. On the present occasion we have received from Mr. Oliver Ditson, of Boston, no less than twelve of Night," by Charles Swain; " My Heart is Like a Silent [Light," by Disraeli; "Oh, Touch those Thrilling Chords Again," by Mrs. E. J. Earnes; "Were then Like me in Love's Low Fall," by Sir Walter Scott; "The May stan Sheds an Amber Light," by Bryant; "On, Happy was the Gloamin," by Dr. Bethune; "I See Thee Sweetly Smile," by Dr. Bethune; "Flow Down, Gold Rivulet," by Alfred Tennyson; "Daylight is Breaking," by Russell Smith; "Twilight Dews are Weeping," by Russell Smith; "The Maid of Dee," by the Rev. C. Kingsley; "The Imprisoned," by Alfred Wheeler.

We have also received from Mesers. Hall & Son, of Broadway, two pleasing pieces, by J. Gaspar Maeder, from his opera of the "Peri," namely, the song of "Come to the Facest," by S. J. Burr; "Home of my Youth," also, by S. J. Burr.

Mr. Weizell, of Brooklyn, has sent us a fine collection of polkes and waltess, by Meyer, a selection of favorite dances, and the song "Distant Home," Kueken.

Apropos to music, we must acknowledge the re-

Apropos to music, we must acknowledge the reecipt of a lithographic persent of Robert Heller—executed by Mr. D' Avignon—etanding in front of a
giano forte, on which ne can offerd as much gratification to the cars of those who listen to him, as he can
dessive the eyes of his audience when parforming
his cabalistic wonders. Our Governor elect, the
Hon Heratic Seymeur, has been likewise made the
subject of a lithograph, by air Grehen, and the
young Men's Democratic Union Club of this city
have dedicated it to all their democratic brothren in
the State

As a sort of supplement to the late reports of the
government, comes "A Review of the system of
Superintendency, Economy, and General Management at the Springfield, with the design of directing the attention of Geogram to the many evils complained of in cooncetten with the military management at that cetabilishment, and in the hope that
the old civil régime may be restored.

Apropos to government matters, we must acknowledge the rescipt of the efficial "Message from
the President of the United States to the two
Houses of Congress, at the dominancement of the

Apropos to government matters, we must acknowledge the rescipt of the efficial "Message from the President of the United States to the two Houses of Congress, at the commencement of the Thirty second Congress.—Part 3"

"The Odd-Fellow's Offeriog," published by Mr. Walker, of Fulton street, is one of the handsomest works we have received. The elegant binding is an index to the contents for it is a combination of taste and beauty.

All Irishmen will rejoice to learn that the speeches of Thomas F. Meaghor, Esq. have been at length published by Mr. Redded. Any commentary on the elequence of the Irish orator and patriot is perfectly unnecessary.

The religious portion of the community will also be glad to know that the Rev. Dr. Chalmers' "Lives of the Fathers of the Eastern Deserts" has been published by Messra. Sadiler & Co.; and Roman Catholies will be equally present to learn that Messra Dunigan & Brotsers have issued two elegant volumes called. "Flowers of Pletty," and the "Mannal of Catholie Picty," the latter of which is embellished with a colored portrait of the Saviour on the binding.

In addition to the foregoing publications, we have rescived from Mr. Marsh, of 374 Pearl street, an American reprint of the oeigbraied "Cottage on the Chiff," by Catharine G. Ward, and from Messra. Partridge & Brittan, the Desember number of the "shekinah," which is, as usual, replete with an ontertaining and interessing succeilany.

Messra Phinney & Co., of Suffale, have sent us "Country Rambies in England or, Journal of a Naturalist," edited by Miss S. F. Cooper; and Mr. Anners, of Philadelphia, has forwarded to us "Miss Leslic's Stories for Young People." The fact of these two works is addrawed to naturalists, and the recoud to youth for both of which they possess a great amount of interesting and instructive matter.

The Importance of A. Date.—No election for

THE INFORTANCE OF A DATE—No election for Congressmen was held in Melton on account, as the Clinion Courant says, of an informally to the warrant in which the meeting was called for the 'second Monday in December next," while the instrument itself was also dated in December, thus making the election illegal until December, 1853.